Business Notices

L. O. WILSON & Co. SUMMER DRY GOODS.
No. 12 Courtiand et , and
No. 13 Land 18 Dry et

MAGLAN HATS.—Public approval of our efforts as latters to supply the lightest neglige Hats, at a low cost, in 1854 and '55, led us to seek among the Paris febreactis for quality and time fitted to our special sales. In announcing the We deem it due to ourselves to state that, originating with us, we have control of the entire importation as received per Barrecone and Fulten. The number being limited, gentlemen will do well to make their selections early. For sale at our counters only.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion. RAGLAN HATS .- Public approval of our efforts Leaders and Introducers of Fashion, Astor House, Br adway

BUCHANAN'S PLATFORM.-Hards, Softs and

Buthands
Bashana's name is thundered forth
By Democratic cannon,
And office-bunters rue on him
As Frankin Pierce they ran on.
If he would gain the female vote
Of daughters, wives and mothers,
Then let him canvass in a Cost
made by the faund SMITH BROTHERS, One Price Clothing
Warehouses, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton st.

SUMMER STOCK -Our large and elegant stock

of Summers Clothing is now ready and on sale embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stort of desirable SUMMER CLOTHING me have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.

Nos. 256, 256 and 280 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

The immense stock of Boys' CLOTHING at

GRBAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS .-

SMITH & LOUNDEURY, No 436 Broadway, near Grand st., are now offering their large stock of Carpeting and Ollchoths at extraordinary low prices. Eaglish Velver Carpets as low as 11 per yard. En thish Tapestey and Brussels Carpets as low as 8

And all other goods equally low. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES .- The

bove eclebrated Safe, with Hall Patent Powder-Press Leck, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and ether Safes-bence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world aire ady know, and their history is their eulogy.

For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 159 Water-st., Sew-York.

S. C. Herring & Co. POTICHOMANIE -- POTICHOMANIE .-- Presente

For young Honsekeepers, elegant, usefut, and ornamental. Ever whole in the drawing room, they will be preserved as tokens of briendship, and as proofs of the taste and talent of the giver. This beautiful art of Decorating Glass can be acquired perfectly in half an hour. Boxes containing two Vases, full instructions, and every article required, price \$5.

CONTENT, NEART & Co. No. 582 Bro. dway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATIONS instantly CLEANS KID GLOVES, without the slightest smell. Rab witt a plece of flannel and the dirt forthwith disappear. Car be were immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to alone 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents was ed. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

TABLE, FLOOR AND STAIR OILCLOTH, CHEAP —1, (46 glt Cornices, cheap; 2,060 pairs dark Landscapes, 12/20/, and upward; 1,060 glt Shades, cheap; silk Bands, braider Tassel Loops, Pias and Window Draperies, cheap; 5,060 rdls Batin Papers, from 16, 2, 1/6, 3/, &c.; 10,060 do. Blanks, from 6d. to 1/; Shades of every description made to order, at W.s. B. BROWN'S. No. 251 Greenwish at, between Murray and Robinson, New-York.

RICH CARPETINGS AFICH CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.

No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas,

Bre selling rich Velvet Carpeting from 31 to 10/ per yard.

Rich Tapestry Carpeting, from 3/ to 10/ per yard.

Rich Brusenis Carpeting, from 5/ to 9/ per yard.

Rich Bry, elegant colors, from 8/ to 9/ per yard.

Rich Heavy Superfine, from 6/ to 8/ per yard.

Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Mattreases, &c., equally low breast.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, - The HORACE WATERS modern improved Planos and MELODEONS are found at No. 35 Brendway. Planos to read, and reat also purchase; for sele on monthly payments; second-hand Nos from \$30 to \$140; MELODEONS from \$40 to \$135.

Wies - Hair-Dye - Wigs. - Batchelor's Wice and Tourens have improvements peculiar to their house.

They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and bestock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous Dyn. Sold at Barcanton's, No. 283 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAVE BY THE WORLD.

Secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Bargiar Froof Lock.

All Safes made by us

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

NOTICE—Siles C. He rings to Locker makes or solis this colstrated Fire Proof Safe, his licome ha ing expired.

Depots No. 122 Wates-st., (near Wall.) New York,

Bes. 22 Walnut and 9 Grante-sts., Philatolphia, and

Ro. 12 Walle-st., Chicago, Ill.

B. G. Wilder & Co.,

B. G. WILDER & Co., Patento-s and Maunfacture

NUTTING'S &OLICON-A new Musical Instru-NUTTING'S Acolifon—A new Manager of the Organ, Meiodeon amment, combising the salvantages of the Organ, Meiodeon am Piane; the tone is rioh, mellow, and powerful, and is well adapted for Church or Operatic Music. It has received the habest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the label testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the Piano-Forte Ware Rooms of the Manufacturers. Price from Piano-Forte Ware Rooms of the Manufacturers. Price from Ghovestern & Tauslow, Sci. 850 to \$128.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand presminent above all competition. A suite of private apartments for applying his famous Dyr, the sizedard article of its kind throughout the world, style of Wics and TOURERS are perfection itself. W are regain at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. - I hereby solemnly caution the citizens of New York against the dangerous in bons of my MARGETIC POWDER and PILLS, which heart to be a proposed and efficient of the proposed and efficient of the proposed of th

Impostors are endeavoring to sell, as poisonless and efficacious articles for the destruction of insects and vermin. The reputstion of the Preparations rests on the certificates of such men as Dr. Valentine Mott,
Professor Chitton,
Dr. S. Moore,
Professor Chitton,
Dr. Bedford,
Professor Chitton,
Dr. Van Renselaer,
Members of the Medical College.
Coleman & Stetson, Astor House,
Dariel D. Howard, ead, Trying House,
Preston H. Hodges, ead, Catton House,
Thayer Cozens, say, West Polit.
And numbers of other well-known citizens, whose cartificates may be seen at my store.

E. Lyon, No. 424 Broadway.

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS,-Owing to the great demand for my SCROPULOUS OINTMENTS New-York City, I shall be at No. 2 Plymouth House, No. 4 Broadway, from the 9th to the 14th inst., from 9 a m. to 4 p. m. All who are troubled with Humors are respectfully invited to all. Advice in all cases gratis. DONALD KENNEY, Propriets of KERNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY, ROXBUTY, Mass.

The new and extensive BAZAAR of FANCY Goobs and Toys, just opened at No. 499 Broadway by H. S. Bourkes, who has removed from his old stand contains ever waitety of Laddies Fans, Reviewes, Jet Ornaments, Dressing Cases, Brushes, Combs, Perfumers and Fancy Soaps, Aless the most couplete assortances of Toys, Dolle, Otmes, &c., for the instruction and amwoment of children, lately im sorted and for sale at the lowest importere prices, by H. S. Rogers, No. 499 Broadway.

Holloway's Pulls .- Dyspepsia, the n theral complete of this country, variance before the scarcing purifying and tonic influence of this irrevisible medicine. The pills act six ultracously upon the atomach, the liver and the bowels. Sold at the manufactories No. 89 Maiden-lane, New-Yerk, and No. 24 Strand, London, and by all druggiers, at 150, 524c, and \$1 per box.

A TRUE-HEARTED WOMAN .- One day last week a lady of this city, well known to many of our readers, was passing hence to Providence on the railroad. She was occupying a seat by herself, when a well dressed, intelligent and apparently gentlemanly man, belonging to a party seated all around her, asked if he might take the place by her side, to which she politely as-The party soon fell into conversation, and the outrage upon Mr. Summer being alluded to the well-dressed man aforesaid declared that he had no sympathy with the Massachusetts Senator, who only got what he deserved. He was only sorry that Brooks, by the manner of his assault, had given occasion for an excitement! The woman bore the rascal's talk for a time, but at length, when she could stand it ac longer, she said: "Sir, it seems that you are an advocate of armed and radianly violence against unsuspecting and deferacless men for the utterance of their opinions upon a great public question, and as I bave no assurance that you will not put your theory in practice upon myself if I venture to express my centiments as unreservedly as you have uttered your ewn, I do not feel it safe to sit so near you. I thank you, therefore, to move, so that I can pass you and find another seat." These words were uttered with perfect calmness and womanly dignity, and they reade the advocate of ruffinnism blush to his very half as the lady withdrew from his presence to seek a purer atmosphere. The rebuke, so timely and well simed, was felt, and those who witnessed the scene will not soon forget it.

Dr. Mutter, the celebrated Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, has re-signed on account of failing health, and thereupon has received the distinction of Emeritus Professor. It is

his intention to leave to the College his magnificent n meum and \$30,000 beside. The Missouri Democrat states that Col. Benton necepts the numbration for Governor, and will canvass

New Hork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1856.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed an THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow moon, in seder to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

Sumner's Speech.

Governor Seward's Speech. The Great Speech of Governor SEWARD on the Immediate Admission of Kansse, is now ready, in pamphlet orm. Price per dosen

Orders inclosing the cash will be promptly attended to by ad reseing GREELEY & McELRATH, New-York.

The Hon. CHARLES SUMNER'S Great Speech in behalf of Free Kanses, printed in fair, large type, and forming a large stitched and trimmed ectave pamphlet of 32 pages, is now ready at THE TRIBUNE Office. Price, 40c. per dosen, \$24 per hundred, \$20 per thousand-cash. Orders are ear seatly solleited. We urge Republicans to procure at least sufficient copies to les their neighbors see and mark for sohot Mr. Sumner was so brutally beaten by Breeks in the Senate Chamber, in fulfillment of a complimety of Slaveholding Members of Congress, nearly all of whom, by their resistance to an official investigation by a Committee, have virtually approved the deed. Let the People hear Mr Summer, and then judge between him and his assailants.

The particulars of an extraordinary case of fraud are given in our City Items. Property to the amount of \$100,000 is said to be involved.

There was a large meeting at Flushing on Saturday night to express the opinion of the people on the late outrage in the Senate Chamber. A report is given in another column.

A rally of the Democracy, to respond to the nominstion of Mr. Buchanan, was held in Washington city on Saturday night. Senator Douglas was the principal speaker. Gen. Cass also made a speech, and the meeting proceeded to serenade the President, who made a speech approving of the proceedings of the Convention.

One of the largest and most respectable meetings ever held in Providence, R. I., assembled on Saturday night to condemn the outrage upon Senator Sumner, Dr. Wayland, Dr. Hedge, Prof. Caswell, Prof. Gammali and others were prominent.

At a meeting of citizens of Worcester, Mass., on Saturday night \$4,500 was collected to aid the free settlers in Kansas, and a much larger amount was pledged. A large number of men propose to emigrate to Kansas.

Our readers will see by an advertisement in an. other column that a Meeting for Kansas is to be held at the Tabernacle this evening, when Gov. REEDER will address the public upon the sanguinary and ferocious persecution to which the Free-State settlers of that Territory are now subject for no other reason than their preference of liberty to Slavery in their new home. Being himself at this moment under is dictment for High Treason, because he has taken part in the formation of a Free Constitut on for the future State, he is eminently fitted to represent their cause before any but a bar barous audience. It is unnecessary to say that on this occasion his hearers will be numerous and intelligent; but we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the proceedings of this evening may result in something more than mere declarations of s mpathy and good will for our brethren who are battling in Kansas against the heaviest odds in behalf Free Speech, Free Territory and the right to make their own laws in peace and quietness.

Mr. Buchanan is commended to public support as a conservative candidate-one whose instincts and antecedents pledge him to the maintenance of peace and good neighborhood. The Journal of Commerce boldly asserts that "his election will be consid-"ered a guarantee for domestic quiet on the basis of "the Constitution," [that is, of complete acquiescence in the triumph of Slavery Extension,] "and " for friendly relations with foreign powers." We are not favored with any proofs in support of this naked averment. The fact that he was the Secretary of State, and thus Munister for Foreign Affairs, under whose auspices was commenced our most neccless and unjustifiable War on Mexico, does not give if much countenance. Nor do the Fillibuster resolves of the Convention which nominated Mr. B. -resolves voted for by every delegate from Pennsylvania-lock much like "friendly relations with foreign powers." Just consider them:

"Recoired, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the states most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Allantic and the Pacific con munication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the meanquerable energy of our people. That result should be scenred by a timely and efficient exertion of the centrel which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjust-

whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questiets arising out of it.

"Resolved, That, in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by a people of Central America to regenerate that por-on of the continent which covers the passage across

the Interoceanic Isthmus.

"Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Admini tration that every proper effort be nade to its are our accordancy in the Guif of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products tailed out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys, and of the Union at large."

These resolves point so clearly to collisions with Foreign Powers that the Virginia and several other Southern delegations strenuously opposed them; but they were put through, nevertheless, under the Previous Question. They are palpably at war not only with the rights of nations entirely independent of our authority, but with the express stipulations of treaties. Our faith is solemnly piedged by the Clayton Bulwer Treaty that we will not attempt to secure any "coctrol" over the Transit routes across the Istamus of Darien; yet the first resolve quoted above pledges Mr. Buchanan to make just such an attempt, and declares that "po power on earth should be suffered" to interfere with this policy. It is not our right to use and traverse the Istomus that was asserted at Cincinnati, but our right to "control" the passage, and to "a preponderance in the adjustment "of all questions ari-ing out of it." This resolve is either empty bombast or it means war

-a war for "preponderance" in foreign countries, and "centrel" over an important route in which the whole civilized world has a deep interest, and which is much nearer the possessions of Great Britain, France and Spain than to any of ours. "The People of Central America" sulogized in the reselve are Gen. Walker and his army of Filibusters, and their efforts to "regenerate" Central America are hardly appreciated by the civilized world. "In the Gulf of Mexico," Great Britain, France, Spain and other European Powers have very important pessessions-not to speak of indeperdent Hayti-while we have scarcely a foothold among its fertile and valuable islands; yet the Cincinnati Convention proceeded to resolve that "our ascendancy" must be maintained there. Such talk is either wind or war.

Mr. Buchanan stands personally on the record as not only a disciple but an apostle of this crusade against the rights of other nations under cover of asserting our own. His name stands first among the signatures to the Ostend Manifesto-s paper of which it is hard to say whether the depravity or the folly is most conspicuous. Messrs. Pierce and Marcy-doubtless on the prompting of Soulé-instructed our Ministers at London, Paris and Madrid to meet at some convenient point in the Autumn of 1854 and deliberate on our relations with Spain and Cuba. They did so-first at Ostend and then at A x la Chapelle-and united in a dispatch which gravely proposes that our Government should first offer Spain One Hundred and Twenty Millions of dollars for the Island of Cuba, and in case that offer were rejected (as it was certain to be) that we should proceed to make war upon her and take the island by force! Other nations have acted as atrociously, but none ever made a needless parade of their intention to do so black a deed. Europe, not easily shocked by a display of international depravity, was astounded by the publication of this manifesto, bearing the names of our Plenipotentiaries at the three principal Courts of Western Europe. There is no room for reasonable doubt that it was at once made the basis of counteracting negotiations and compacts between taose Courts, whereby they mutually bind themselves -Spain never to sell us Cuba, and France and England never to allow us to acquire it by force. If Cuba were desirable to us-which we think it is not-the Diplomatic Fillibusters at Ostend should be impeached for baving absurdly, wantonly de-

prived us of any chance of acquiring it. -We desire to refresh the recollections of those who are now commend ng Mr. Buchanan as a conservative, peace-guarantying candidate, with a sample of this Ostend Manifesto. It may be seen entire in THE DAILY TRIBUNE of March 7, 1855. The following is the most material passage:

"But if Spain, deaf to the voice of herown interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of henor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise, what ought is be the course of the American Government under such circumstances? Self-preservation is the first law of rature with States as well as with individuals. All nations have at different periods acted upon this maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injustice, as in the partition of Poland, and other similar cases which history records, Poland, and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often acused, has always been recognized. The United States has never acquired a food of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent State, who desire to blend their destinics with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exception to the rule, because, although we might have claimed them by the right of conquest, in a just war, yet we purchased them for what was then considered by both parties a full and ample equivalent. Our past history forbids that we should acquire the Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectifude and our own self-respect. While pursuing this course, we can afford to disregard the ensures of the world, to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed. After afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed. After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba in the possession of Spa'n seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the cower. And this upon the very same principle that power. And this upon the very same principle that would justify an incividual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home. Under such circumstances, we ought neither home. Under such circumstances, we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odes which Spain mighs colist against us. We forbear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the Island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our cuty—be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Dominge, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our neighboring shores, scrously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union. We fear that the course and current of events are rapidly trading to consume the fair fabric of our Union. We fear that
the course and current of events are rapidly tending
toward such a catastrophe.

"JAMES BUCHANAN,
"JOHN Y MASON,
"PIERRE SOULE."

Let those to whom Mr. Buchanan is commended as a candidate whose election would be a guarantee of peace and prosperity study the Cincinnati resolves by the light of the Ostend dispatch, and form thereon an independent judgment.

Among other disagreeable ordeals to which aspirants to the Presidential office are obliged to submit is that of being trotted out in the agony of disappo nament to throw up their hats and lead off the shout in behalf of a successful rival. To this discipline poor old Mr. Cass, Douglas and Pierce were all obliged to conform on the arrival at Washington of the news of Buchanan's nomination. As to the first of the three, he, like the cels, has been skinned so eften that this time he ought to bear it with comparative composure, though the idea that this, in the ordinary course of nature, must be his last chance, must have added a special twinge to the eccasion. Cass, however, has become quite too insignificant to justify the wasting of words upon

As for Douglas, passing lightly over the candidate, he dwelt with emphasis upon the platform, as being his platform, an indorsement by the entire party of his famous threat-"We will subdue you." The Democracy, so called, are to stand forward as upholders of the law in Kansas-that is, the bogus laws of the bogus Legislature, upheld by breaking into houses, robbing trunks, battering down hotels. and destroying types and printing-presses. That is what Douglas calls "rebuking treason." One question which he put was certainly pertinent. "A Democrat," he said, meaning a slave-driver or a doughface, "would pass from one section of the "Union to another-from the South to the North, or from the North to the South-and carry his principles with him. Could "any other parties say as much !" So far as the Republican party is concerned, we fear not. Let a Republican, in these times, pass into Virginia or South Carolina, and presume to carry his principles with him, and he might well reckon upon havirg a cane broken over his head the moment his purciples became known; nor, though Douglas should happen to be standing by, could his interteretee be counted upon. That person's prudence in such cases has gained a certain notoriety from being proclaimed by himself. He would stand by the very slaves themselves. The existence of these this Compromise, the sweeping Free Trade bill of

and see a fellow-citizen beaten to death merely for carrying his principles with him, rather than interfere at the risk of having his motives misunderstord. As to Douglas's brags about New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetta and New-Hampshire, there is just about as much truth in them as in what he says about Kansas, though even as to Kansas he unintentionally lets drop some truth, as when he says that law is on one side and lawless violence on the other. Douglas places the whole gist of the Presidential campaign on the maintenance or not of Border Ruffianism in Kansas. Very good; that is precisely the ground on which it should be placed.

Douglas having finished, a procession was formed which proceeded to the White House, at an apper window of which appeared the unhappy Pierce to recite a cut-and-dried oration, the study and preparation of which had probably not been altogether a labor of love. However, by this time he had attained to tolerable composure, and recited his piece with considerable credit. Among other reasons which he suggested to the world and to himself for not taking his rejection too much to heart was the assertion that he should carry with him into retirement-if he should live till then, of which he seems to have some doubts-" a consciousness of having adopted no single measure "of public polity," during his administration, which he did not "believe to be demanded by the "best interests of his country," nor one which did not at the moment of speaking "command the approbation" of his "judgment" and his "conscience;" as to all which we have only to observe that as Mr. Pierce's judgment is notoriously weak, so his conscience also must be tough as a piece of solv-leather. Certainly this was a good word for a man to say after all the blood shed in Kansas, and upon whose conscience lies the load of all the outrageous doings of Shannon, Lecompte, Donaldson and Jones. We have heard of notorious criminals who, at the moment of being swung off, declared their innocence with their last breath, and solemnly appealed in proof of it to the testimony of their consciences, and we fancy it must have been from the Newgate calendar that Franklin Pierce borrowed this part of his last dying speech and confession. It is an old trick, but one not very likely to impose on anybody.

Mrs. Stowe, it is said, has another novel in hand, the interest of which is to turn on the mischiefs which Slavery works to the poor whites in its neighborhood. It is a subject capable of powerful treatment, and if managed with the skill and dis cretion which we have a right to expect, the new novel cannot fail to be a work at once interesting and edifying. The Rev. Dr. Adams and the Hone Miss Murray may learn from it, perhaps (at least they will have the chance), that however beneficent at d beautiful may be the aspect of Slavery toward the blacks, it may yet have an unpleasant expression on the face it turns toward the whites. The Reverend Dectors Spring, Lord and Dewey, the American Tract Society, and the other pillars of Slavery and its extension, may there discover, if they will, that although the institution may be divinely ordained for the temporal and eternal happiness of the negro, it still seriously interferes with the education, the christianization and the civilization of the white man.

The state of the poorer classes at the South has excited but little attention, until a compara-tively recent period. Some of the first statements which brought the subject vividly to men's minds were made in Mr. Cassius Clay's paper, written, we believe, by Mr. John C. Vaughan, a native of South Carolina, and once a slaveholder, lately Editor of The Cleveland Leader, and now of The Chicago Tribune. Since then the condition of the poor whites has been used as an ancillary topic in Anti-Slavery discursions, and the eyes of travelers at the South have been more open to observe this particular phase of Slavery. The estate of these unhappy lezzaroni, who as necessarily spring from despotism in Carolina as in Naples, as vermin are bred by filth and corruption, is most interesting and of the North, to whom and to their children a future is possible, who are furnished with means of education to fit them for an improved condition, and with a fair field to win it-let them regard the state of white working people at the South, and see what is the fate the dominant power of the country would doom them to, if it could have its unresisted way. Perhaps the most succinct and impressive exposition of the subject is to be found in Mr. George M. Weston's essay, originally published in our columns and since reprinted among the Republican tracts for distribution during the pending electoral canvass.

Of course, the poor whites swarm the most where Slavery is the rankest. In the farming and breeding States their condition is not so wretched per so hopeless as it is farther South, though still the reports of the Home Missionary Society as to the spiritual destitution of Virginia and Kentucky, and the vast multitudes that are denied the com forts even of a Pro-Slavery Gospel, might open the eyes of Northern men to the real cause of this desolation. The terrible disproportion of those able to read and write to those utterly unfurnished with these first helps to knowledge in the most favored of the Slave States, is another evidence of something rotten in them, which one would think must compel the dullest to attend. If ignorance, and the mental and moral vices and distemperatures of which ignorance is the fruitful mother, be divirely ordained for the slaves, because without this progeny of evils and their dam Slavery could not exist, are they also a part of God's dealings with the poor white men at the South ? Can this state of things be traced to any source excepting the system which blights the minds and hearts as well as the lands on which its baleful shadow falls ?

As we advance southward into the Carolinas and the cotton and sugar-growing States, the condition of this unhappy class grows werse and worse. Perbaps there is no part of that European peasantry which we hear so often cited as a proof, by comparison, of the beneficent effects of Slavery, plunged in a state of such cordid and abject degradation, not only as to education and intelligence, but with respect to food, clothing and habitation, as the Sandhillers and Crackers of the Carolinas, and the corresponding classes in the other planting States. The older the State the more numerous is this degraded caste; but the necessary tendency of Siavery is to create it where it is not, and to multiply it where it has begun to exist. These poor creatures, it will be remembered, are the descendants, not many times removed, from comfortable farmers or opulent gentlemen of the better days-or rather the earlier days -- of the plantations of the South, Slavery has aten out their life's life, put its brand upon their forebeads, clothed them in rags, sent them away empty, blighted their minds, quenched their topes, and made them the contempt and decision of

Parishs accounts for many of the anomalies of Southern policy. Hence the avowed hostility to general education at the South. Beside the economical impossibility of any educational system growing out of the imporer ished and pauperized condition of the country, the dominant slaveocrat dreads the instruction of his poor white neighbor as he does that of his slaves. He must be kept in ignorance lest he detect the cause of his misery and rise to throw it off. Hence, too, the embargo on Northern books and papers which have any taint of Freedom in their pages. Of course they cannot fear their harming the slaves who cannot read. It is to hinder their falling in the way of the few of their white serfs who may have picked up a knowledge of reading, and from whom the dreaded contsgion might spread among their fellows.

And it is a system which thus dwarfs and distorts the imaged God in man-in the white man !which the Government of the country is striving with all its mighty power-and by help, too, of almost inconceivable outrages-to spread over a vet wider demain. The party now in place declare in substance, in the resolutions just adopted at Cincinnati, that the issue on which the American People is to pass at the approaching election is, whether vast regions which had once been solemply declared sacred forever from the fatal tread of Slavery, shall be thrown open to the blight, the poverty, the ignorance, the vice, the cruelty which ever swarm about its footsteps. It is to subject all our children to the danger, some of them to the certainty, of having their manhood crushed out of them; of being reduced to the condition of halfstarved bloodhounds, glad of crumbs from the slave holder's table for helping keep his human cattle; of losing all the pleasures of knowledge, all the chances of bettering their condition, all that makes life worth the living, that the new "democratic" candidate for the Presidency and his partisans ask of the People of the North for their votes Contrast Ohio with Missouri, and see what Kansas is to be, according as this conspiracy succeeds or fails. Crowded cities, populous villages, smiling farms, churches, school-houses, growing prosperity, universal education, continual advancement in wealth, intelligence, virtue and happiness, on the one band, and decay, dilapidation, ster.lity, ignorance, brutality, pauperism, vice, wretchedness, and the tendency forever toward the worse, on the other. On the one side Cansan, a land of vineyards and of olive-trees, a land flowing with milk and honey, blessed of God and set apart for those who will honor Him by the services of labor and of liberty; and on the other, the howling wilderness, full of doleful creatures, an ever-spreading waste of devastation and miscry, a land of darkness and of the shadow of death. And Mr. Buchanan's frietds have no doubt that the People will prefer the Desert to the Promised Land, for the sake of making him President!

The production of Iron in this country originated anterior to the Revolution, but under almost fatal restrictions. The colonists were allowed to make pig-iron, and send it to the mother-country for sale. Acts of Parliament prohibited, under severe pentities, the setting up of any rolling or splitting mill in the colonies. The great Chatham declared in the House of Commons that he would not allow the Colonists to manufacture even a hob-nail. Yet the American export of pig-iron had risen in 1771 to 7,525 tuns—a large amount when we consider that the total product of Great Britain amounted in 1740 to but 17,350 tuns. The Revolutionary War of course arrested our progress in this directionour iron districts being to a great extent the arena of conflict; and so utter was the scarcity of the chief of metals, that Congress was obliged to take up the business of an iron-master, and have the iron and steel required for military uses made on public account. Of course, no progress was made during the pendency of the struggle.

The close of the war found us destitute alike of the skill, capital, machinery and almost everything else required in making iron. Meantime, this branch of industry had been making immense strides in Great Britain. Our ports were thrown open by the peace of 1782; we had no tariff at all until 1787; and but a very itadequate one for many years thereafter. Of course, capital, skill, ingenuity, labor, were not attracted to ironmaking among us, or were only driven into it to fail. We did not yet know how to use mineral coal in the business; and it was not till half a century later that anthracite was used anywhere; and most of our coal then accessible was anthracite. So the production of iron in this country tottered feebly and miserably on, shunned by most thrifty and prudent capitalists, and alluring others only to ruin them. The Embargo and the War helped it a little, and might have helped it more could one have counted on their duration. In 1810 we produced 54,000 tupe, (all charcoal;) and in 1820, when the enormous importations which had followed the peace of 1815 had done their perfect work, the American product of iron had sunk to 20,000 tups-not four pounds per head of our population. Practically, this, like most other branches of manufacture, was then extinct among us, and the consequent low prices and unsalable condition of agricultural products, the stagnation of bustness, dearth of employment, depravation or nonexistence of currency, and universal embarrassment, can hardly be realized by those who do not remember them. Probably one-half the fixed property in the country changed hands, at a serious loss to the sellers, between 1819 and 1822-often through the instrumentality of the sheriff.

Strong efforts were made in 1820 and in 1822 to revise the tariff in the interest of our prostrate manufactures. Some improvement was effected in 1820, but the bill failed in 1822-encountering an adverse majority in the Secate. In 1824 a further improvement was effected, under which our iron product grew steadily, until, in 1828, it amounted to 130,000 tuns. The famous "Black Tariff"-"The Manufacturers' Tariff"-was then enacted. and iron continued to thrive under it, the American product being stated as follows:

1828. 130,000 tuns. 1831. 191,000 tuns. 1829. 142,000 tuns. 1832. 200,000 tuns. 1830. 165,000 tuns. 1840. 315,000 tuns. In '42 the production fell off to less than 230,000 tune, which Mr. Hewitt truly ascribes to "the remission of duties under the Compromise Tariff" of 33, "which," he says, "brought ruin again to our "domestic production, no longer having any defesse under the Compromise Tariff of Mr. CLAY." This is not just. The surgeon who takes off shattered leg to save the rest of the body might as well be accused of mayhem as Mr. Clay of reducing the protection on iron by his tariff of 1834.

What he did, being in a beaten minority and strogeling against an overwhelming majority, flushed with their signal victory of 1832, was to save all that was possible of the Protective System-to stave off the meditated ruin-to soften the blow which he could not avert. But for Mr. Clay and

Mr. Verplanck must have been enacted. We now wish that Mr Clay had not interposed -that he had suffered the disastreus effects of tariff reduction to fall more forcibly and positively, so that the cause of our following disasters could not have been misunderstood nor obscured. The disastrous effects thus speedily realized, would have insured a more instant and decisive reaction. But Mr. Hewitt, who clearly understands this matter, is not candid nor fair in his mode of presenting it.

The Tariff of 1842 breathed new life into the fainting victim of Free Trade experiment. Ocebeds were opened or reopened; cold furnace and forges fired up afresh, and new ones erected; so that, in 1846, Secretary R. J. Walker stated the iron product of that year at 765,000 tuns-an increase of 535,000 tuns, or more than 200 per cent, in the short space of four years. We believe the country was richer by the value of every pound of this iron than it would have been if the Tariff of '42 had not been enacted.

Congress, under the auspices of Messrs, Polk and Walker, by the easting vote of Mr. Dallas, preceded in '46 once more to break down the Protective Policy; but the momentum under which the iron interest was then advancing could not at once be arrested. The product of 1847 was stated at 800,000 taps, which was maintained through 1848; but in 1849 it fell off to 650,000; in 1850 to 564,000, and in 1853 to about 500,000 tuns-leaving us still second to Great Britain. But our present duty (30 per cent.) though nominally for Revenue, is really Protective except when iron is low; so that whenever the price of iron in Europe goes up, the duty is enhanced accordingly, and the American production is stimulated into considerable activity. The great European War helped American iron, by rasing the price of its European rival, consequently the duty chargeable thereon; so that, for the last two or three years, the iron trade among us has enjoyed a very decided prosperity, and the product of 1855 is estimated by Mr. Hewitt at fully 1,000,000 tuns. The maintenance of this prosperity depends in very great measure on that of the rival British interest. Let prices be maintained in England, and our iron-masters may not only continue but increase their production; but let prices fall thirty to fifty per cent. in Europe, and our duties are carried down with them, exposing American iron-making to stagnation and temporary ruip. Our duties, under the present Ad Valorem system, are highest when they should be lowest, and lowest when they should be highest. They are based on the principle, "When a man is going down hill, let every one give him a kick." To an extraordinary degree, the fortunes of our ironmasters depend upon contingencies which they can neither control nor foresee. The urgency of their need measures and intensifies the stubbornness of the National resistance to their prayers. Let the price of iron fall so that a maker is obliged to discharge half his hand-, and the duty is thereby so cut down as to compel him to turn adrift the remainder. Is this sound policy? does it tend to promote any interest but that of marshals and sheriffs? Let these points be considered, while we proceed in our next to survey, in the light of Mr. Hewitt's collocation of facts, the prospect for American iron-making.

The Spiritual Telegraph, which has recently commenced its fifth volume in a quarto form, gives a "Spiritualists' Directory," from which we learn that there are thirteen male and six female advacates now in the field as regular lecturers, while nine weekly newspapers and four monthly magazines are published by the believers-six of the thirtees periodicals in this State, one in Boston, three in Ohio, two in Indians, and one in Itlin is. Eight "healing mediums," (generally clairvoyants, we believe, though most of them are not expressly soannounced), advertise regularly in The Telegroph, beside a number of "test mediums" for commu cations with persons who have passed through the change called death. Only two of the "healing mediums," as yet, advertise specifies-such as the profane world irreverently and, perhaps, unjustly terms "quack medicines"-but the system is yet young, and must have time to attain mature develepment. Ninety different works are advertised as for sale by Partridge & Brittan, most of them treating of or illustrating Spiritualism, and about fifty of them, if we mistake not, published by them originally. And we may add to this bird's-eye view of the field that the Spiritualists in certain sections, but especially along the southern shore of Lake Erie, are regarded by themselves and others as a distinct religious fraternity, having their own weekly meetings, their preachers, hymn-book, &c., and also their divisions into sects as yet not very clearly defined, but characterized by their greater accordance or disaccordance with the usually adepted standards. One of their newspapers is nomed The CHRISTIAN Spiritualist-an affirmstive which implies a negative-and a good many of the books which profess to be dictated from the other side of the curtain have a very free fashion of Ser ptural exegesis, while some reduce the inspiration of the Bible to a level with that of the Shaster, Vedas and other indisputably ancient and authentic theologic records. He, therefore, who becomes a Spirituslist in the expectation that be will thereby ascend from doubt and contention unanimity and certainty with regard to the futer life, is preparing for himself a disappointment. Again : The Telegraph is conducted in a candid

honest, truth-seeking spirit, always courteous to adversaries and generous toward new ideas; but he who subscribes for this or any other periodical expecting to be thereby convinced of the truth of Spiritualism" is unlikely to be gratified. Most of its contents will be found to contemplate the edification of the saints, not the conversion of getiles. The writers assume the truth of their fis demental theory to be already demenstrated # elf-evident, and devote themselves to some application or perfection of what is termed the "phi lesophy " of the subject, which, for outsiders, is a to prove rather slow reading. At least, we have

found it so. One other point: It is a very old assumption hat if uen could see into the world of spirits the result would be general neglect of mundane interests and avocations; while it has been assumed that transgression would then be a moral impossibility, being precluded by the vielble certainty of retribution So far as our observation extends, the facts with gard to those who think they see clear across Jords do not confirm these by potheses. The Spiricushe we have met cherish no projudices against care coin, and would rather have the best end of a begain than the other one. In saying this, we by meens imply that they are not as honest and beat clent as others: but simply that they are very med like other people-still more like themselves when they believed like other people. There are may benest men and some most decided rassals amed them-the editor of the Border-Ruffisa oracle Cleveland being enlisted in their ranks. And we